

MOOSE JAW TIMES.

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\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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HON. CLIFFORD SIFTON

PAYS HIS COMPLIMENTS TO THE OPPOSITION LEADER.

The Minister of Interior Gives a Comprehensive Statement of the Yukon Railway Deal—A Popular Political Hero and One of the Most Able Men in the Cabinet—Major Sam. Hughes Favors the Bargain.

Ottawa, Feb. 22, 1898.—Hon. Mr. Sifton is the popular political hero of the hour, and the general impression among Liberals is that he has at one stride taken a front rank in the Cabinet as one of the ablest men in it. Even the Conservatives and the press generally pay a tribute to him. His speech of five hours duration on the Yukon railway deal has had a wonderful effect in clearing up the situation. Mr. Blair did not do well in introducing the Bill, and that with the pounding the Conservatives were giving it, had created a rather bad impression, and it needed Sifton's speech to clear up the atmosphere. He was certainly most comprehensive and showed a marvellous familiarity with every detail, being ready to give an instantaneous answer to every question, and lay before the House information which it never dreamed existed. From a political standpoint the speech was excellent, and tore in shreds the many statements and reckless assertions made by the Opposition and in many cases made a laughing stock of the Members.

He dealt with the various routes and made plain that the Stikine was the only available route to meet the present emergency, although he intimated that the Edmonton route might be developed in order to send in cattle and supplies from the North-West. He foreshadowed what railway accommodation would be necessary to meet the necessities of the country, and indicated where the lines would be built.

He dealt most lucidly with every clause in the contract and assured the House that but one satisfactory offer was made to build the road. He alluded to the immense difficulties in the construction of the road, and quoted the American press commending the astuteness of the action of the Canadian Government in opening the route, and in securing so good a bargain which did not involve the expenditure of a public dollar.

He dealt in such a way with the land grant as to show that while the grant was large, still only a small amount actually bears only in paying quantities. He hit the Opposition hard on their contention that a land monopoly had been given by exhibiting a map of the North West, showing what a tremendous land grant monopoly had been given by the late Government. The land given away was marked in black and looked as if 99 per cent. had been alienated from the Crown.

He warned the Conservatives that if the Bill was defeated in the Commons or elsewhere, on them would rest the possible responsibility of the golden Yukon being handed over to an alien power, and declared it would require a more lucid and coherent explanation than Sir Charles had given, to explain his change of views on the contract. Tupper was fond of referring to his long parliamentary life. Did he ever hear of the great leader of a parliamentary party being dragged down by the flag end of his party into abandoning the stand which he had taken? (Liberal cheers.) The House had been listening several hours to Philip Drank, but Philip Sobor had been heard in an interview in *The Mail* of Jan. 28th, an interview vouched for by Mr. McLean, who filled the position of private detective and general regulator of the Conservative leaders. In that interview Sir Charles expressed the opinion that Messrs. Mann & Mackenzie were the only men in Canada who could do the work in time. There had been no loss of time in taking action and the present Government would not be charged with the sort of delays which had resulted in two rebellions. While having the utmost respect for Mr. Ogilvie, it was not expected that a Minister of the Crown was going to recommend Parliament to spend hundreds of thousands of dollars on his early reports. In his desire to hide the fact that he had been switched into line by the Member for East York, Sir Charles Tupper attacked the Government for what it was not to blame for. Mr. Sifton said he had been asked by the first speaker, Sir Charles, why he had recommended building the road after he had met Mr. Jennings on the Quadra. He knew nothing then

as to the navigability of Hootalinqua river and Mr. Cyr's report on that was not received until Jan. 13. The contract was signed on Jan. 25. The House would agree that no further answer was required to the strictures of the Government for not proceeding with more speed. (Cheers.) The offer of the Rothschilds to build the road via Chilcoat for 5,000 acres a mile seemed to have a great effect on the Opposition leader. That offer was mythical. It was the figment of imagination of some newspaper friend. No such offer was ever made to the Government.

Mr. Foster wanted a statement of all the offers made and who they were made by.

Mr. Sifton—It is perfectly correct to say there were verbal discussions, but it is not correct to say there was any offer made to the Government to build any road via any route except that which is stated in the papers laid on the table, which contains all the offers of any kind made to the Government for building railways to Yukon. Mr. Sifton pointed out the difficulties and embarrassments under which the Government had been laboring all along. When it first became necessary to take steps to preserve law and order, there was no one in the Department who had a knowledge of the country and who could be consulted, and until he met Mr. Ogilvie he had to go on the vaguest and most indeterminate information. Not knowing when the rivers froze or when the passes were blocked, the Mounted Police had to be sent to struggle through as best they could. Major Walsh, who was performing his duties as a loyal Canadian and in a manner beyond all praise, stipulated that he should not leave until September 15th, and his men were now laboring under difficulties of which the House could have no idea.

While Tupper was talking with jocularly or serene, the Dominion could look with pride to the fact that from the summit of the Rockies to the 141st meridian there was no starvation and as good order as on the streets of Ottawa (cheers). The word of a Canadian officer was law, even if conveyed in a letter by driver of a dog team, that was not done without much self sacrifice, and he claimed credit for the man who had made sacrifices. The Americans on the contrary, were in a state of total helplessness in regard to their territory and have very little information. General Alger was ill and asked him to go to Washington and give him what information he had in order to organize the relief expedition. "I am taunted with going to Washington," said Mr. Sifton, "but I would go again if the information I possess could help in saving one life" (cheers). Mr. Sifton made spirited reply to what he termed Tupper's reckless, careless, disgraceful speech, of the kind which inflames the minds of the people who do not know better and who do not know the responsibility resting on the Government; the kind of speech which before now has plunged nations into war.

He premised that the United States Government had its own trouble on the Pacific Coast, and declared that Canada would deal with them as a civilized nation with a civilized nation. Canada had nothing to complain of so far in regard to affairs in the Yukon. By an act of the greatest kindness the Secretary of the Treasury had amended the regulations expressly to facilitate and promote Canadian trade, and the people on the Coast were quite satisfied with this. Mr. Sifton added that it would not have been proper for him under the circumstances to let the attack go unnoticed. If the Tupper policy of waving the bloody shirt and downing the Orange Yankees was tried, Canada would not own that territory for six months, for every officer would be starved to death by the U. S. refusing to allow provisions to pass to them through their territory. There would be no law and order, and the good name and fair fame of Canada would be disgraced.

A storm of cheers followed at the conclusion and Mr. Sifton was warmly congratulated.

Major Samuel Hughes, Conservative Member for North Victoria, rose to speak on the second reading of the Yukon Railway Bill amid deaf silence on his side. The Liberals broke out in cheers, the reason for which soon became evident, for Mr. Hughes began by saying he was in the embarrassing position of having to differ from his leaders and support the bill. The Government were following in the footsteps of Sir John Macdonald by selecting an all Canadian route. The land grant was extensive, but after all only 5,000 square miles out of a total of 160,000 square miles, and of this five-sixths would be valueless for mining.

Every alternate block of mineral land, made valuable by the development, capital and work of the contractors, would belong to the nation. He objected to Government construction and if that had been adopted the Opposition would have denounced it. He said argument of tenders would be unprecedented, because the Conservative party had never built a road by calling for tenders. The contractors were Canadians of high standing who would give preference to Canadians on construction in labor or supplies. Opposition critics, he declared, had never read the contract, and the Liberals cheered.

The opposition to it arose, according to Mr. Hughes, from a desire on the part of a section of the party to get rid of Sir Charles Tupper as leader. Mr. Hughes' language was as follows: "The opposition to this contract exists with certain gentlemen who thought they saw in the position in favor of it taken at first by my dear old friend, the leader of the Opposition, an opportunity to take his political head off. I have no desire to see the head of that venerable old leader fall, and I hope he will be long spared to give this House an exhibition of that intellectual and political vigor which characterizes him. (Prolonged cheers, chiefly from Liberals) If he is to fall, I hope he will fall in a different way from throat cutting."

Dr. Landerkin—"Oh, they would not stop at that."

In the laughter that followed, Sir Charles Tupper joined. The debate was continued by Messrs. Casgrain, Russell and McInerney. Mr. McLure will resume the debate to-morrow.

Boharn.

Boharn, Feb. 22, 1898.—In last week's issue of *The Times* there was no Boharn news, and—do we note the cause, we regret that your correspondent has left us; but for a short time, when he will return with his carload of thoroughbred stock, which will add greatly to appearance as well as news. In the absence of your correspondent I will take up my pen and attempt to narrate a few of the happenings here, but on his return I will gladly lay it aside and allow him to resume his old position. He said in his last item that the people were all anxious to know when the Government official would return. It is the general opinion that he will know as soon as anyone, for he will be likely to hear from him when he does return.

Master Neane Thomson has been on the sick list again.

Miss Webb, of Moose Jaw, was the guest of Mrs. Thomson last week.

We are glad to see that Mr. Lincoln Shchedo is able to be about again. His recovery is a pleasant surprise, and that our postmaster was able to make his trip all OK on Saturday through the blinding snow.

Mrs. T. Arnold returned home last week from Moose Jaw, where she has been visiting friends for some time.

Miss Marlett, of Moose Jaw, was the guest of Mrs. M. Johnston last week.

Mr. Richard Wilson had the misfortune to lose a very valuable cow last week.

OSWEGO.

Keep your eye on the 4th of March Mrs. Sheppard and Mr. Tully are practicing, so there will be a lot of music in the air, and coming up alright. Do not forget your slippers.

Mrs. Pearce Hans was visiting her brothers and sisters last week.

The Rev. Mr. Hobbs has opened a new appointment in the Pioneer school house.

Getty How have ordered the material for new houses and barns.

We see no account of the Caron prize fight or how it happened. But we hear that the heavy weight was too many for the pugilist. They say he stood Charley for two rounds and then fell.

We expect spring soon.

Estevan Notes.

A flourishing Christian Endeavor society was started here some six months ago, and has been attended by a good congregation every Tuesday evening. The society is a union one, consisting of members and adherents of all three churches. This week the service was conducted by the Rev. Frost, recording secretary.

The number of children attending school has greatly increased of late. As many as 62 have been present at one time. The trustees have been obliged to divide the school into two classes, and to fit up the basement as a school room for the lower grades. The services of J. A. Valois, of Brandon, have been secured for assistant teacher. Miss McNeill, the principal, is preparing three candidates for the forthcoming teachers' examination.

Last week the town was made lively by an enthusiastic entertainment given in the basement of the school. A lengthy and varied programme had been prepared and was much enjoyed by all. The proceeds, over \$20, go towards paying for the new seats soon to be put in the English church.

Mr. and Mrs. Sturhead have returned to town, having spent their honeymoon in Winnipeg.

The Rev. Galley has been unanimously invited by his quarterly board to remain in this circuit for another year.

South Moose Jaw.

Feb. 23rd, 1898.—The severe weather of the past week has demolished local happenings in this district. The stock, however, is doing well and there is no scarcity of feed.

Two very successful dances were held in the district recently. The first at St. Catharines and the last at Thoroughgood's. Both were largely attended. It is rumored that the bachelors are going to get up one, to which they will invite all the ladies. That's right boys, always keep on the good side of the girls.

Robt. Scott had the misfortune to get lost while returning home one night last week.

Wentview.

Feb. 21, 1898.—Our mail carrier has returned from making his regular trip after being delayed some hours at the half-way house, owing to the blizzard.

Charlie is still looking after the widow's night.

Mr. and Mrs. Nesbit have returned from a week's visit with friends at Poncha.

We understand that Charlie took the north-west trail, and did not expect to return alone. Never mind, Charlie, better luck next time.

Mr. Nesbit has purchased a pair of four-year-old steers from Samuel Getty, and intends farming next summer. We wish him every success.

We saw a horse-barker go past on Monday. It is generally supposed he was overtaken by the blizzard.

A NEW HARB.

Snap for This WEEK

Men's heavy Eliffe pants worth \$1.65 and \$1.75 clearing at \$1.25. Men's extra heavy tweed pants going at \$1.75 worth \$2.50. 25 per cent discount on men's and boys' overcoats—a few left yet.

Overalls 50 cts. a Pair.

Get a pair of men's congress felt boots for next winter, only \$1.00 per pair. A lot of men's overshoes, odd lines, full sizes at \$1.00 to clear, worth \$1.35 and \$1.50 a pair. 20 per cent off regular lines in all styles.

DON'T FORGET THE BIG DISCOUNT ON FELT SOCKS & WINTER MITTS

Leather covered wool mitts—see the line for 35c. a pair. All prices same proportionate reduction. Three lines of laundry soap at 5c. a bar while it lasts, regular price 3 for 25c. We would invite our customers to inspect these goods at above prices and see for themselves their marvellous values.

Robinson & Hamilton.

FOR GOOD COOK STOVES

Go to

G. K. Smith,

PRACTICAL TINSMITH.

Satisfaction Guaranteed

If you buy from us....

**BUILDING MATERIAL
LIME & WOOD FOR
SPOT CASH.**

Corn Meal (per cwt.)....\$1.75
Wheat " " " " 2.00
Graham Flour " " " 2.00
Mixed Chop " " " 1.25
Corn Chop " " " 1.10

B. SIMPSON & CO.
P.S.—House to let. Farm for sale.

**JNO. BRASS,
Tin & Sheet Iron
Worker.**

MAIN STREET, - - MOOSE JAW

BY RAIL, STATION LAKE, WAGBORN'S GUIDE

NO ALTERNATIVE.

Don't leave the table, said the lady as her new boarder rose for his scanty breakfast.

I must, madam. It's hardwired, my teeth are not what they used to be.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 50c; subsequent insertions 25c each. All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 10c per line; subsequent insertions 5c—solid nonpareil measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1898.

THE GOLD CRAZE.

"Gold, yellow, precious, glittering, gold," what will not men do to get it? Wherever it sparkles, thither rush crowds of eager seekers to garner in the rich harvest. Men, banished from their own land for committal of crime, stumbled across the coveted metal, and thousands, by tens and by scores, flocked to Australia. Then California called the greedy multitude to her coast, and obedient to Mammon's alluring cry, thither sped the hungry throng. And now Yukon beckons with enticing fingers to the needy herd, and from all parts of the world gather the unreasoning hopeful, bent upon becoming rich by taking a short cut to wealth. Hundreds of thousands are contemplating the journey to this modern Haverhill; and hundreds of 99's will be chewing the cud of bitter remorse when they wake from their day dreams and discover, when all too late, that the best use they can make of the pick and the shovel which they brought with them to delve for gold, will be to dig their own graves. Of course there will be some who will reap goodly harvests; some whose expectations will be realized; but it is impossible that the many will find the reward they calculated upon, and for which they made the weary journey.

Those who do not succeed,—that is, a great army of the adventurers, will divide themselves into two bands—the energetic and the supine. The former, ashamed to be a burden upon others, and yet too poor to return to their distant homes, will take up homesteads in the north-western provinces, or work for their living by plying a trade or craft. The latter will make, the best way they can, for large towns; and the taxpayer will learn many interesting facts concerning their appetites and their habits. Such information may possess a latent value; but the worth of it will have to be pointed out before the taxpayer appreciates the benefit he derives from his dearly-bought knowledge. The craze for gold shows itself in its most crude form in these rushes made by the hopeful multitude for those spots where lies hidden the desire of their hearts.

Why this (the yellow, glittering gold) will make black, white; foul, fair; wrong, right; base, noble; old, young; coward, valiant; and lure men into committing many sickening crimes dreamt not of in Timon's philosophy. What will not this lust for gold do! What shop or mart for goods is there in all "this vast world and wide" where the truth is told over the "bargain" counter! Where is there the man who, wishing to sell horse or gun, farm or house, edibles or beverages, the product of his labor or the fruit of his brain, will commence by pointing out all the defects he sees in the article he is anxious to vend! "Brother, there is no such man," if there be, he is more difficult to find than the gold in Yukon.

THE NEW PLATFORM.

At the recent convention of the Patrons of Industry at Brandon, the name of the organization was changed to "Industrial Independents," as being more appropriate to the society, and steps were taken to modify the consti-

tution in order to gain the support of all those in sympathy with the movement. It was therefore made open to all men not members of any commercial or professional combine. The revised platform is as follows:

1. Co-operative action in production, distribution, transportation, buying and selling in all cases where the work cannot be better performed by individual action.
2. Honest franchise list, honest elections, disqualification of corrupt voters and representatives.
3. Economy in public service.
4. Land for the actual settler.
5. No spoils system.
6. Immediate appointment of a railway commission.
7. Reduction of railway rates; such new railways as are required for this or any other purpose to be built, owned and operated by the various governments interested.
8. Government control of all railway rates and regulations pending government ownership.
9. Prohibition.
10. Abolition of the senate.
11. Woman's suffrage.
12. Immediate abolition of the chief tariff evils.
13. Free trade and direct taxation.
14. Immediate government action to break elevator monopoly.
15. Public libraries.

THE YUKON LIQUOR QUESTION.

In the Senate on Thursday last week Senator Perley called attention to the answer of the Premier to a deputation from the Dominion Alliance that no permits for the sale of liquor in the Yukon country had or would be issued. He knew that the Government of the North West Territories had ten days ago despatched an official to that country to supervise the liquor permit system. Hon. David Mills said the Government was preparing legislation for presentation to Parliament defining the powers of the Territorial Government in the Yukon country, and also to provide a system of government for that country. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said he had seen a letter from one of the members of the North-West Territories Government in answer to a request for information to the effect that upon proper application being made to the Government of the Territories liquor permits for the Yukon would be issued. It was important to know the powers of the Territories in this regard. Hon. David Mills said that until further legislation was enacted, by the Dominion Parliament the government of the Yukon country was theoretically in the hands of the North-West Territories. Senator Scott added that some time ago the Government of the North-West Territories had asked for advice and had been advised by the Dominion Government not to issue any more Yukon permits of any kind.

CURLING.

In welcoming the curlers to the Winnipeg bonspiel, the Tribune said: "The first week of February is with us, and by an arrangement that has now become a fixture, the curlers of the province are with us too. The Tribune gives them a hearty welcome and trusts that while the weather may be fine it may not prove so mild as to interfere with the king of games of the north country."

"No right minded citizen can contemplate these annual gatherings with other feelings than those of unalloyed satisfaction. Curling supplies a healthful recreation and form of exercise at a time when it is most needed. With out it that class of the community that finds itself scarcely suited for hockey or football would be driven to find some other recreation for the hours between work time and sleeping. That they would go far to find a better form of exercise, and would on every hand find many forms of recreation, to use a mild term, not at all as desirable, goes without saying."

"There is something about curling which has always kept it first from the taint of professionalism, and from the gambling spirit. The true sportsman delights far more in a hard game well won by his opponent than in a game won by his side in a fluke or mistake; whereas the professional player ever aims to win almost entirely independent of ways and means."

"Professionalism in any sport is a more serious evil than people imagine

at first sight. A recent gathering of prominent citizens decided that the best way to build up the moral tone of the city was to encourage the young men in all outdoor sports. But professionalism, by training up a class of men more expert than any amateur can hope to be, destroys the health giving element of the sport. Baseball in the United States does practically nothing to develop the physique of the young men of that nation, because interest in baseball simply means powers of endurance to sit on a bench and watch professionals play. Curling, on the other hand, permits of no such degeneration. The Grand Challenge winners of 1897 may be beaten by youngsters of one or two seasons. The busiest clerk or mechanic can always hope to guide his rink through to the very highest pinnacles of success."

"But there are always sportsmen and sportsmen, and it is to be hoped the Winnipeg bonspiel will always keep before it the very highest ideal. The sport, the satisfaction of having played the best possible game through out, ought to be worth more to every curler than any number of trophies. As a rule, too, curlers should not attempt too many contests. There is no use of making a toil of a pleasure; and it is very much like toil when a man plays four or five games per day; besides too much of it delays the bonspiel and makes it drag. The curlers of the city, too, must ever keep in mind that they are hosts and must treat their visitors not only with fairness but with generosity. Those who come long distances, with rinks not as good as they would wish because some important member must remain at home, are at a disadvantage on city ice, and should be met in that spirit. Thus wishing for the curlers a royal, brotherly time and good ice, and for Secretary Robertson prompt delivery of score cards and no disputes, The Tribune again welcomes them to Winnipeg."

THERE are those in Moose Jaw who do not believe there is at present any necessity for a board of trade, claiming that there is nothing special for it to accomplish. Perhaps they are right; but we would like to draw their attention to a remark of President Bole, of the Winnipeg Board, in his annual address. Speaking of local boards of trade Mr. Bole said:

"Local trade organizations are very 'useful, and I hope every trading 'centre of importance in the country 'will see its importance. Those of us 'who have had experience in smaller 'towns know the local jealousies and 'differences which grow up to the 'great prejudice of the best interests 'of the town. When business men 'meet together as a trade organization 'they learn to know one another better 'and appreciate one another more. 'Their minds enlarge; they learn to 'give and take, and finally, when they 'are quite sure the motives of their 'neighbors are as pure as their own, 'they are willing to cooperate and 'pull together for the common good."

For some time past there has been a steady demand for Manitoba wheat for European markets, but the latest sale reported is for South Africa. The shipment comprises about four carloads and has been put through by New York exporters. No. 1 hard Manitoba wheat was last week selling for export in the New York market on the basis of about 11 1/2c over the price of the May option.

SENATOR Scott made the important statement in the Senate on Friday that after 1st August next the tariff would be so arranged that only goods from Great Britain and the Colonies should be allowed the preference of the minimum tariff. The 1st August is the date when the denounced treaties cease to have force.

Important Land Notice.

The Dominion Lands Office have received notices from Ottawa calling attention to the clause in the Dominion Lands Act which provides that if a settler does not apply for a patent for his lands within five years from the date of entry the minister may on three months' notice cancel the homestead entry. This is a most important notice, as it affects all holding unpatented lands and it will likely settle at once the question of the taxation of unpatented lands.

WAGNOR'S GUIDE AT BOOKSTORES 5c

Unlucky Blondsiders.

Lord Avonmore's party consisted of thirteen. They got up as far as Edmonton, and this is what has happened within the past few weeks to the party of thirteen. In the first place, and almost immediately after arrival, Captain Alleyne died. Then Captain Powell had his feet badly frozen on a trip to the country. Dr. Hoops got his ankle sprained and was confined to his bed. An English Colonel in the outfit broke his arm. Mr. Jeffries had his collar bone broke. Captain Powell left for Vancouver, where he died a few weeks later. Dr. Hoops again came to the front by falling across a sleigh and breaking his ribs. Bannerman was arrested at the instance of Captain O'Brien on a charge of embezzlement. As for Captain O'Brien himself, the leader of the party, he attempted to stab a man, was arrested on a charge of assault, bound over to keep the peace, and given four days to leave the country. Thus the party has fallen to pieces. And what makes the fatal number more ominous than ever as a harbinger of ill, the name of the leader, Captain O'Brien, contains thirteen letters, as does also the name of the town where it all happened, North Edmonton.—Wetaskwin Free Lance.

Wasting in Children

can be overcome in almost all cases by the use of Scott's Emulsion of Cod-Liver Oil and the Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. While it is a scientific fact that cod-liver oil is the most digestible oil in existence, in

SCOTT'S EMULSION

It is not only palatable, but it is already digested and made ready for immediate absorption by the system. It is also combined with the hypophosphites, which supply a food not only for the tissues of the body, but for the bones and nerves, and will build up the child when its ordinary food does not supply proper nourishment.

Be sure you get SCOTT'S Emulsion. See that the man and fish are on the wrapper. All druggists; 50c and \$2.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

Steel Range No. 2

We purpose if we receive sufficient number of orders to ship in a car of our Cast and Steel Ranges in April. All customers ordering in time for this car will get the advantage of the car rate on freight. Prices and terms may be obtained from our local agent.

CURNEY-FOUNDRY COMPANY LIMITED.
Jno. Brass, Agt.

Fresh : White .. FISH ..

In Any Quantity Can be

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CHS. REID,

Swift Current, Assiniboia.

Heart Spasms

DR. AGNEW'S CURE FOR THE HEART

A WONDERFUL LIFE-SAVER.

No organ in the human anatomy to-day whose diseases can be more readily detected than those of the heart—and medical discovery has made them amenable to proper treatment. If you have palpitation or fluttering, shortness of breath, weak or irregular pulse, swelling of feet or ankles, pain in the left side, fainting spells, dropsical tendency, any of these indicate heart disease. No matter of how long standing Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart will cure—it's a heart specific—acts quickly—acts surely—acts safely.

"I was given up to die by physicians and friends. One dose of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart gave me ease, and six bottles cured my case of fifteen years' standing. MRS. J. L. HELLER, Whitehead, N. W. T.

Guaranteed relief in 30 minutes.

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CHRISTMAS SILVERWARE

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Large Assortment of Winter Apples.

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Cars of Corn, Bran and Oats Coming.

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First class rigs and good driving horses to hire on reasonable terms. Draying done to all parts of the town. Best accommodation for the general public.

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High St., Moose Jaw.

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Lumber and Building .. Material ..

Moose Jaw, 1st May, 1897.

Flour and Feed.

We have just received another large consignment of

STONWALL FLOUR, BRAN & SHORTS.

We are now prepared to fill all orders—small or great. The large amount of flour we have sold this fall is proof that we give satisfaction both in regard to price and quality. The farm trade catered to.

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Pastor—Rev. H. C. Sweet.
Services—Sunday, 11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Sunday School 2:30 p.m.; B. Y. P. U. Mon-
day evening at 8 o'clock; Prayer meeting
Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.
All are cordially invited.

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Pastor—Rev. J. C. Cameron, B.A.
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Pastor—Rev. T. Ferrier.
Weekly Services—Sunday, preaching 11
a.m. and 7 p.m.; Sunday School 2:30 p.m.;
E. L. of C. E. on Sunday evening at 8 p.m.;
Prayer meeting on Thursday evening at 8
o'clock.
The public are cordially invited. All
seats free.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST.
(ANGELICAN.)

Incumbent—Rev. Wm. Watson.
Sunday Services—Holy Eucharist at 8:30
a.m. Matins and Sermon, 11 a.m. Holy
Eucharist every alternate Sunday after Mat-
tins. Sunday School, 2 p.m. Bible Class
for Adults, 3 p.m. Evensong and Sermon,
at 7 p.m.
Weekday Services—Friday, Evensong and
Address, 7:30. Holy Eucharist on Holy
Days and Saints' Days.
All seats free. Everybody welcome. Hymns
Ancient and Modern are used.

TARIFF AND PARTY POLITICS.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BEFORE THE WINNIPEG LIBERAL

Association by Mr. E. D. Martin
—Increases and Decreases in
the Duties—In Judging the
Government's Record the
Finances of the Country
Must be Taken Into Con-
sideration.

Our readers will be interested in the
following report of an address on the
tariff changes delivered before the Win-
nipeg Liberal Association by Mr. E.
D. Martin, brother to Mr. Jos. Martin,
ex-M.P. for Winnipeg. This is a
branch of politics which bears so
directly upon all classes of citizens
that no one can fail to examine it with
interest. At the same time the tariff
is a very complicated subject, and it
is almost impossible except for one
dealing with it from day to day to
judge of the real effect of changes that
appear either simple or unimportant on
the surface. Mr. Martin has the ad-
vantage of an intimate knowledge of
the tariff and also the even rarer ad-
vantage of being able to make this
difficult subject clear to his hearers. It
is evident that in a country where the
people rule they should fit themselves
for ruling by the study of economic
subjects, and such addresses as this by
Mr. Martin are well calculated to
awaken and quicken thought on this
important subject.

Mr. Martin said the reason he took
this subject was that they desired to
learn about the changes in the tariff
and this involved the position of the
party and its adhesion to its pledges.
He therefore opened by reading from
the platform of the Liberal party
adopted in 1893 the plank on the
tariff question, the gist of which is
given in the following sentence: "That
the customs tariff in the Dominion
should be based, not as it is now upon
the protective principle, but upon
requirements of the public service."

This was the position laid down when
the party took office. He would then
read the principal changes in the tariff.

INCREASE.

Liquors and perfumes increased 15
cents per gallon. The excise was in-
creased in like proportion.

Uncleaned rice increased from 3-10
of a cent to 2 of a cent. Cleaned rice
remained the same.

Cottons, grey, 22½ per cent, and
white 25 per cent in old tariff; now
both 25 per cent.

Cottons, printed, dyed and colored,
30 per cent in the old tariff; now 35
per cent.

Damask of linen, table napkins,
doilies, etc., 25 per cent in the old;
30 per cent in the new.

Cotton and linen fabrics, elastic,
braids, lace, corsets, etc., 30 and 32½
to 35 per cent.

Cigarettes, \$3 and 25 per cent; now
\$3 and 25 per cent, an increase of \$1.

Cut tobacco, an increase of 5c.
per pound.

Snuff, increase of 10c. per pound.

Raw tobacco, stemmed but not man-
ufactured, free under old; now 14c.
per pound. Unstemmed from free to 10c.
per pound.

He wished to point out that a large
number of the changes were made for
this reason. The Government found
that certain articles which clearly be-
longed to a certain group had been
separated and given a special rate for
some unknown reason. The Liberal
Government put them back in the
group at the rate of the whole group.

This accounts for some of the increases.
The chief increases were liquors and
tobacco and no better subjects could be
chosen to make an increase on if
necessary.

DECREASE.

Flour, from 75c. per barrel to 60c.

Corn, under the old tariff was 7½c.
per bushel; under the new, free, except
for distillation, for which 7½c. per
bushel is charged.

Mr. Martin pointed out that this
duty could never be collected because
the distillers could buy corn brought
in for other purposes. He thought
this was done as a set off to the in-
crease on liquor. The increased excise
on liquor came out of the people.

Corn meal, 40c. to 25c. per barrel.
Coal oil 6c. to 5c. per gallon.

He did not think this had made any
difference in the price here. The
fact was that so long as transportation
prices are as high as they are now, we
must make up our minds to pay high
prices for cheap, heavy goods. For
this reason even the regulation regard-
ing tank cars had not resulted in mak-
ing the saving anticipated, because the
smaller towns could not take advan-
tage of the provision.

Olive oil, 30 per cent, now 20 per
cent. This really worked out a slight
increase, as certain grades of oil under
the old tariff came in free.

Builders' hardware, 32½ to 30 per
cent.

Jeans, satens, etc., for corset manu-
facture, 25 to 20 per cent.
Yarns, wools, and hair of the Alpaca
goat and other animals, costing not
more than 20 cents per pound, 5 cents
and 20 per cent to 15 per cent, a re-
duction of at least 30 per cent.

He wished to point out that he
thought the manufacturer had been
given the advantage because the man-
ufactured article had not been reduced
in like proportion.

Axes, scythes, forks, hoes, etc., from
35 per cent to 25 per cent.

Binder twine, from 12½ per cent to
10 per cent, and free after January
1st, 1898.

Barbed wire, ½ cents per pound to
15 per cent, and free after January
1st, 1898.

Sugar, refined (raw, same as before,
50 per pound) from 1.14 cents
per pound to 1.00 cents per pound.

Surgical and dental instruments,
from 15 per cent to 10 per cent, free
after January 1, 1898.

Wire nails, from 1 cent to 3-5 cent
per pound.

Screws, nails, etc., had been put on
the ad valorem instead of specific basis.

IRON AND STEEL.

The reduction of the duty on iron
and steel brings in the same question
regarding manufactured goods. The
duty on these articles was largely pro-
duced. It is almost impossible to say
just how much owing to the number of
different articles. He held that where
the manufacturer got a reduction in
the raw material a similar reduction
should have been made in the duty on
the manufactured article. This would
give a benefit to the farmer as well as
to the manufacturer.

REASONS FOR THE TARIFF.

These were the chief increases and
decreases. There were some other
changes, as putting plain and plated
cutlery in the same class. On collars
and cuffs the old duty was specific and
ad valorem, now ad valorem altogether.
On the question of eliminating the
specific duties when the tariff was first
brought down, the Government first got
rid of a number of specific duties, but
later on they replaced two many of
them. Just doing what they accused
their opponents of doing. On the
whole the Liberals expected to get a
million dollars more out of the tariff.
After this he did not think the
most rabid Liberal in Canada could
contend that with these changes the
Government had fulfilled its tariff
pledges. They must look elsewhere
for justification for the Government.
They must take into consideration the
finances of the Government. The
Liberals made promise that they would
make reductions of at least \$4,000,000
per year in expenses. The Premier
said \$3,000,000 and Mr. McMullen
and the late member for Winnipeg,
\$4,000,000. Some might ask if the
Government was going to make these
reductions, why did it not reduce the
duties. Well, this could not be done
off hand. No man could learn his de-
partment in a year. If a Minister
went into his department slashing here
and there before he knew where the
vital points were, he would cost the
country more than if he waited till he
knew what could be done. He was,
therefore, pleased to see, that only a
few days ago Sir Richard Cartwright
said a reduction of about \$5,000,000
was in sight. The only course open to
the Government then was to go on as
at present until they could make the
saving and reduce the tariff. It would
not have been good for the country for
the Liberals to have come out after the
first year with a deficit.

THE PREFERENTIAL CHARGE.

But there was a feature in the tariff
which was more important than any-
thing in any previous tariff, that was
the preferential clause. When this
clause was first given Great Britain a
preference of 4 of the duty, afterwards
to be increased to 3, they could well
imagine how Sir Charles Tupper and
Mr. Foster felt. This might not give
Canada any value in dollars and cents
by itself, but its effect upon Canada
and Canadian trade would be great in
the near future. It was one of the
greatest factors, helping as it will to
bind the Anglo-Saxon race closer to-
gether in years to come.

Part of Sir
Wilfrid Laurier's reception in Great
Britain was due to this clause. Then
though Sir Charles Tupper's away
at this clause because of Germany's
participation in the advantages of this
feature, by reason of the most favored
nation clause, to his (Sir Charles
Tupper's) astonishment, Great Britain,
for the first time at the instance of a
colony, denounced a treaty with a
foreign nation. He believed that this
would be altered so as to affect Great
Britain and her colonies. He went
further and said he believed it would
also have its effect upon the tariff of
United States, and eventually be a
great factor in binding together the
whole English speaking race as the
arbiter of the world.

REDUCE EXPENSES AND REDUCE TARIFF.

As a rule he felt that the tariff, as a
whole, favored the manufacturer, as
against the farmer. This was shown
in the duty on implements being left
alone, and that on raw materials, iron
and steel, being reduced, in the reduced
duty on flour but not on coal. He
held that the kernel of the whole
question was this: If the party could
save per year \$2,000,000, then it could
reduce the tariff by so much; if
\$4,000,000, then so much more, and so on.
This policy of retrenchment and
reduced duties was not only best for
the nation, but also for the party. Mr.
Bertram, the Member for Centre
Toronto, said the tariff would not be
changed for ten years. Mr. Martin
did not believe this. He preferred to
believe such men as Sir Richard Cart-
wright, who claimed that changes were
to be made from time to time, or Hon.
Mr. Fielding, who said they had only
made a beginning. They had to keep
up the duties until the expenditures of
old Government were met and they
had time to prepare changes. Mr.
Martin held that this was the policy of
the party and not that free trade would
be introduced at once sweeping every-
thing before it, but to reduce duties
from time to time as it proved possible.
As showing this was the fair view, he
quoted from the London Times, which
held that the changes should be made
slowly and steadily. If the Liberals
will only go on and reduce the tariff as
they are able to make reductions in
expenditure, then this was true policy.
If there were certain manufactures
which were alien to our country, who
could not exist without high tariff, then
let them go, we can do very well with-
out them. But there is one industry
that exists in all the provinces, that
is agriculture, and what he asked for
this great industry was not that it
should be protected but that all
hindrances as far as possible be re-
moved from it. He urged upon them
the need of opening up an outlet for
our products to the Yukon country.
The west rests under a difficulty in
getting its products to the consumer.
If that market could be found in the
Yukon, especially for the country
towards Alberta, Edmonton and Prince
Albert, then the difficulties of the west
would be largely removed.

THE YUKON RAILWAY

May be Changed to an All-Can-
adian Route.

Toronto, Feb. 14.—The Globe's
Ottawa correspondent discusses the
seriousness of the legislation "now
shaping at Washington, the object
and effect of which will be to block
the proposed Stikine River railway
route by making it impossible or
difficult for the transshipment of
passengers and freight from ocean
to river steamers at the mouth of
the river, which lies in United
States territory, the free navigation
rights possessed by British people
not obviating the right of the
United States to impose conditions
in such a case. The Globe's cor-
respondent says the plans may be
radically altered, and it may be
necessary to build from Port Simp-
son, at Observatory Inlet, which
would make the route absolutely
free of all connection with the
United States. This, however,
would entail an additional railway
of 180 miles, the distance from
Observatory Inlet to Glenora,
where the Teslin Lake railway
starts. This could not be done
until September, 1899. "In the
meantime," asks the correspondent,
suggestively, "what is to be done
with the Klondyke? If the Ameri-
cans boycott us at Wrangell and
prevent us from going in that way,
shall we, nevertheless, permit them
to swarm in by their routes and
help themselves to what is there,
or shall we place some restrictions
upon their entering until we our-
selves are ready to take a hand?"
This pertinent question is doubt-
less receiving the attention of the
Government. There are differences
of opinion respecting the merits of
the contract with Mackenzie and
Mann, but every one, Grit or
Tory, must allow that Canada can-
not afford to be choused out of
Klondyke by sharp Yankee tricks.

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

To Start a Barky Horse.

The following mode of starting
a barky horse is given by an
American writer. It is said to be
successful 99 times out of 100.
When a horse balks, no matter
how badly he sulks, or how ugly
he is, do not beat him, don't throw
sand in his eyes, don't use a rope
on his front legs, or even burn
straw under him. Quietly go out
and pat him on the head a moment,
take a hammer or even pick up a
stone in the road, tell the driver to
sit still, take his lines, hold them
quietly while you lift up either
front foot, give each nail a light
tap and a good smart tap on the
frog. Drop his foot quickly, and
then chirp to him to go. In 99
cases out of 100 the horse will go
right along about his business, but
the driver must keep his lines taut
and not pull or jerk him back. The
secret of this little trick is simply
diversion.—Farming.



The clouds
have hardly been
more rain drops
than the tears
which have fallen
from women's
eyes. There is a
world of truth in
the old song
which said: "Man
must work, and
women must
weep." Women
must weep, not
only for the trou-
bles and ills of
those they love,
but because of
the physical ag-
ony and suffering
that they them-
selves endure in
silence.

Nine-tenths of
the pain and suf-
fering that wo-
men undergo could
be avoided by a
little knowl-
edge, and a resort to the right remedy.
When a woman feels weak, sick, nervous,
fretful and dependent, and suffers from
pains in the back and sides, and burning
and dragging down sensations, she is suf-
fering from weakness, and disease of the
distinctly feminine organs. Dr. Pierce's
Favorite Prescription is the best of all
medicines for ailing women. It acts di-
rectly and only on the delicate and im-
portant organs that make womanly possi-
ble. It makes them strong and well. It allays
inflammation, heals ulceration, soothes
pain, and tones the nerves. It does away
with the usual discomforts of the timorous
period, and makes baby's coming easy and
almost painless. It is the discovery of Dr.
R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful sur-
geon, for thirty years chief consulting
physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Sur-
gical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. No honest
dealer will urge a substitute for this su-
perior medicine.

"I can say too much for Dr. Pierce's Fa-
vorite Prescription," writes Miss Clara Baid,
of Bridgeport, Montpelier Co. Pa. "I cannot
praise it too highly for the good it did me. If
any one doubts this give me my name and
address."
Send for Dr. Pierce's Common Sense
Medical Advice. Paper bound, 31 ves-
cent stamps; cloth-bound, 50 cents. Ad-
dress Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

'Xmas 1897. New Year '98.

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Lyon Old Tom and Holland Gins, Rums,
Portes, Sherries, Champagnes, Cigars, Nauti-
cenes, Burgundies, Ginger and Native Wines,
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mencing March 1st 1898. State salary and
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herd of thirteen. Terms reasonable. MOSE
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Manitoba—Allan State Line. Feb. 19
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Majestic—White Star Line. Feb. 22
St. Paul—American Line. Feb. 16
New York—American Line. Feb. 23
Britannic—Canadian Line. Feb. 19
Campania—Canadian Line. Feb. 26
Westernland—Red Star Line. Feb. 16
Berlin—Red Star Line. Feb. 19
FROM PORTLAND.
Vancouver—Dominion Line. Feb. 12
Scotman—Dominion Line. Feb. 26
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Laurentian—Allan Line. Feb. 19

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country, sailing dates, rates, &c.

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and berths.

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Traffic Manager, Winnipeg

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method of teaching. Eighteen years expe-
rience. Write for terms to **REUBEN BROWN**,
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WAGGON'S GUIDE for the Yukon and Klondyke

A SMUGGLER'S LAST TRIP.

THE TURNING POINT FOR A YOUNG MAN ON THE BORDER.

It happened in the Days When Smuggling from Canada into Northern New York Was a Respectable Occupation—An Immigrant's Hidden Tunnel—An Exciting Drive at Night.

In the smoking compartment of a Montreal sleeper bound for New York one night last week were half a dozen men discussing politics. As the train ran across the line into the United States one of the men looked out of the window with the interest of a man seeking familiar scenes. There was just light enough for him to see that the long ditch marked farms of Canada with their stone houses, had been left behind, and that the last picturesque farms of the States stretched back from the track. Settling himself back in his seat and including the other smokers in his audience he said: "This country hasn't changed in twenty-five years, except for the introduction of this railroad. I was born in this neighborhood, and although it sounds like a queer admission up to the time I was 22 years old I spent much of my time in smuggling whiskey, brandy, and alcohol across the lines. For various reasons there isn't much of this sort of thing done now. Probably the chief reason is that it doesn't pay, and then again, it is not looked upon as respectable. My father was engaged in the same business before me, and several of our neighbors, good churchmen, were in it up to their eyes, and it is not strange that my conscience didn't begin to work on this subject until one of the respected citizens of a near-by town was convicted and sent to prison for smuggling. The Government made an example of him, and although all of his acquaintances regretted it at the time, it has proved

A GOOD THING.

"Didn't the customs officers interfere? Well, some of them did conscientiously when they got a chance, and there were plenty of them all along this line who only made a bluff of interfering that deceived no one except the Government. I knew one officer who was in the business himself. As a young man I thought that smuggling was all right, and it never occurred to me that I was a thief. I haven't done any of it since. Coming through this region has brought back some of the old experiences. There were then, and I have heard that there are now, many stores built along the line, so that one-half of the line in Canada and the other in New York State. This made it easy to smuggle in small articles, but at the same time the customs officers had to watch these stores closely or lose their jobs. I worked a better scheme than that. When I was 16 years old my father whose farm was in the neighborhood, gave me a lot of money. She was very fast in those days, though she wouldn't be worth talking about now. I built a light two-wheeled gig for her and I defied every officer along the line to catch me. They all knew that I was smuggling, but as they could not get the proof, my method was simple. I would leave home about dusk in my gig and drive leisurely across the line to a little stone hotel, where I received my liquor. The place was known to be a depot for smugglers, and suspicion was always directed toward any man who frequented it. The proprietor was a French-Canadian and as shifty as an Indian. On the ground floor of his house was a dingy dining room and opening into it a very respectable barroom, for Lower Canada. The bar itself was of mahogany, and back of it stood an imposing array of ale kegs. The proprietor's name was Dumas, and his imagination was as fertile as that of his illustrious namesake. It pleased him to fool the customs officers and he did it in

MANY DIFFERENT WAYS. Dumas kept his liquors in long, oval-shaped kegs in his cellar. There was no reason why he shouldn't have a keg on hand as he chose and when inquisitive customs officers came over the line on spying expeditions Dumas was ready to take them into his cellar and exhibit his stock. Not until five years after I had left the smuggling business did the officers discover that one big cask in Dumas' cellar was simply a blind that concealed a tunnel leading to a tunnel that ran to the barn thirty or forty feet back from the house.

"That was the keynote of the smuggling scheme. Time and again I have sat in Dumas' barroom drinking ale with fellows who kept their liquors in his cellar, and who had watched me all the time and had seen nothing taken from the cellar, concluded that I had been bluffing out. Time and again I worked that game and many a long dark ride I have taken to land my stuff safely. If the officers decided to guard a certain road I had good friends who would tip me off, and sometimes I have been forced to drive ten or fifteen miles out of my way to evade them. One night when two of them got after me and my horse was tired out I saw that I was bound to be overhauled. I drove into the ditch, slipped my straps and dropped the keg, and then I jogged along waiting to be overhauled. On came the

two officers with their horses blowing heavily. "Halt now," shouted one of them. "or we will shoot. We've got you this time." "What do you mean?" I answered, stopping my horse. "The officers drew alongside, examined my gig and pockets and then the spokesman said: "That's all right. You can go ahead. We were just fooling." "I told them that they could go ahead and I would follow when I got a good and ready. Off they drove swearing at themselves and at each other, and as soon as they were out of hearing I drove back, picked up my keg and I

LANDED IT SAFELY.

"The Government knew well enough that there was smuggling going on up here, and they sent along a special agent to spy it out. He was a smooth one, and he nearly got me. This fellow—his name was Dart—went direct to Dumas' place and said that he had got into a little trouble in the States, and he wanted Dumas to take care of him. He blew over. That flattered Dumas' pride, and the old man took him in and made much of him. Dart and Dumas became great chums. They went duck hunting together, they fished and drank together. As soon as I got suspected, Dart suspected, and he wasn't slow in guessing what brought me to see Dumas so regularly. Dart tried to pump me by being half fellow and by cursing the customs officers. I was only a boy, but I caught on easily enough to all that. I defended the customs men and condemned smuggling. Dart just winked his left eye in a knowing sort of way. Fortunately, as it turned out, Dumas didn't give away his tunnel. He admitted to Dart that his business was a headquarters for smugglers, but he didn't commit himself any further.

"I had made three successful trips while Dart was staying with Dumas, and I guess that my success had made me a bit careless. I got caught on my last smuggling expedition that I ever engaged in, and it came so near being my finish in all ways that it thoroughly frightened me. It was a cold, nasty night in October, and I reached Dumas' place about 8 o'clock. Dart was sitting in the bar, and I joined him. We drank more than the usual quantity of ale, and when Dumas came in whistling to indicate that my keg was strapped on the gig I said:

"Well, Dart, I'm going just as soon as Dumas can hitch up." "I think I'll take a little horse-lack ride myself," he answered, "and see if I can't clear my head of this." "This disturbs me, for I couldn't say anything for fear he might get on to the right track and suspect my gig. I have since thought that Dart suspected that I picked up my goods somewhere along the road, and he retorted to deflect me in the act. I hurried out of the barn and drove out just as Dart came out of the barroom to get his horse saddled.

"Three miles down the road and just after I had crossed the line, I heard a horse behind me. I knew it was Dart, and that he would overhauled me unless I could reach a fork a mile ahead, and confuse him as to which road I had taken. I whipped up my mare and we flew. As I looked over my head into the darkness I saw a light that was evidently a lantern just about where the forks of the road were.

DART HAD CORNERED ME. I knew it. As soon as I saw that lantern I knew that revenue officers were with it. I couldn't slip my keg because the straps were tangled up. In an instant I had made up my mind what to do. There was a fair level field on my left with no fence on the road. Without stopping my mare's speed I turned into it. My gig bumped clean off the ground. It was rough riding, but I realized that it was my only chance. I heard the kegs and the noise that field warned Dart and the other officers what had happened, and they yelled to me to stop. I didn't, and then followed a dozen or more shots from their revolvers. The first of mine times me, and I don't know how I got to the woods. I found a score of old wood roads, and selecting one of them, I walked my horse in and waited. I heard those fellows beating the bush around me for two hours. I had made the kegs and concealed it, but I didn't want to be captured, even though they had no evidence against me. The officers gave it up and I drove home at daylight minus the keg. My mare was fed up and a friend of mine tipped me off that the game was up. Dart was a special agent, and he was going to dog me until he got evidence enough to arrest me. I thought it all over, and I concluded that I stayed as near the Canadian line as the temptation to smuggle a bit would be so strong that I should weaken, and probably end by being captured. I had saved a snug little sum, and with it I went to New York. I have lived there since, and I am heartily ashamed of my early smuggling.

"Dart is connected with the Secret Service and a few years ago I met him in the Hoffman House in New York. Dumas' place had been closed, and Dart, after we had a drink together in remembrance of Dumas' old ale said: "Were you smuggling or not the night we chased you into the fields." "That question is outlawed," I answered, "and you didn't catch me. Let's talk about something else."

"Coming over this railroad, where I once drove with my smuggled goods, has brought it all back to me. That's all."

AN ELECTRIC PEN.

Among the many curious inventions in which electricity plays the principal role is mentioned a pen, provided near the point with a minute incandescent lamp, intended to illuminate a small space on the paper, and prevented from shining into the eyes of the writer by a little reflector placed just above it.

SAVED.

It was at an afternoon tea and the crush was simply horrid. It seemed that nothing would save the few men present, when one quick-witted woman exclaimed: Ladies, please remember there are gentlemen in the crowd! It was all that preserved the poor things from a horrible fate.

WINTER WRINKLES.

Doubtful-Spendley—"Well, if my money should go, dear, you'd still have me," Mrs. Spendley—"Don't you be too sure about that!"

"He told me to get off the earth. What do you suppose he meant?" "He seemed to think that you needed a bath evidently."

Raggs—"Say, do you believe that story of the goose, laying the golden egg?" Jiggs—"Well, it would be just like a goose to do such a foolish thing."

"You may fatter my body," he shouted, "but my mind will wear no chain!" In other words, the wheel in his head was of the 98 pattern.

Not Necessarily—Waller—"So Bilkent rents that forty-dollars-a-month house of yours, does he? He pays too much rent." Landlord, sighing—"You don't know him."

The Klondiker who returns with \$4,000 in gold dust usually estimates the claim left behind at \$500,000. It is well to keep these assets in a separate class.

Bride—"Counseling you to change, George? It has been an expensive trip, hasn't it?" George—"That's right. It looks as if this honeymoon would soon be on its last quarter."

A north of England paper says: "We have adopted the eight-hour system in this office. We commence work at 8 o'clock in the morning and close at 8 in the evening."

She—"Did you see that bird of paradise on Mrs. Styles' hat at the theater last night?" He—"That wasn't what the fellow who sat behind her called it."

Mrs. Passay—"Everybody says my daughter got her beauty from me. What do you say to that?" Mr. Witts—"Well, I think it was very unkind of her to take it from you."

Mr. Rigg—"Happy is the country that has a history—do you understand that, Tommy?" Tommy—"I guess it means the kids are happy, 'cause they don't have to study it."

"I get tired writing jokes day after day," said the amateur humorist. "Don't you care," replied his friend consolingly. "Think how tired the people are who read them."

Willis—"Parker's salary was doubled a short time ago, so I hear." Wallace—"Yes, but he got it with a lot of trouble." Willis—"How's that?" Wallace—"His wife found it out."

"I asked the young woman in front of me to remove her big hat so I could see the stage." "Did she do it?" "No," she said, "she held her hat in her lap, she couldn't see the stage herself."

"Sometimes," said Uncle Eben, "a man has his own opinion of his own worth, but he doesn't know it." "That's right," replied Senator Sorghum, gravely, "is very true. And mighty lucky it is for some of them."

Jay Green, sourly—"If these people don't do different about it, blamed if I'll go to the party to-morrow night." Josh Medders—"What do you want 'em to do in order to get you to go?" Jay Green—"Invite me."

"I won't submit to being turned away," said the disappointed arrival at the hotel. "See here—I'm flushed and hot, and I want a room." "I know," responded the clerk, "but I've got a full house."

Precoocious Juvenile—"Mamma, it isn't good grammar to say 'after I,' is it?" His Mother—"No, George." Precoocious Juvenile—"Well, the letter J comes after I. Which is wrong, the grammar or the alphabet?"

Little Smith was playing with the Jones boys, his mother called him "Willie, don't you know those are bad boys for you to play with?" "Yes, mother," said Willie, "I know that, but then I am a good boy for them to play with."

Brown—"Ah, Smith, let me introduce you to Mr. Cayley Grot. I'm sure you've read his famous book." "N-n-no, I'm afraid I haven't had the pleasure," Brown—"Oh, of course you have, my dear fellow," but you've forgotten—that's it."

He—"These shoemakers are pretty well up to the vanity of women. I have it on reliable authority that they hit on the trick of putting small numbers in women's shoes." She—"Yes; and it is also said that the hatters are numbering men's hats a size higher. There'll!"

"Will she have him?" was the question they asked. "It would be a waste of time to answer the question," suggested the hostess, "because it is not properly worded. The question should read: 'Can she get him?' As is usually the case, they found upon investigation that he was one of the men who have received the mitten in several different forms."

Mr. Holiday—"So you think you would like to take the position of superintendent of the works? Don't you think it better for you to seek a more humble place at first?" Rollo—"Why, sir, you have told me that there is always plenty of room at the top. Surely, you would not have me crowd the worthy men who are lower down."

Serious Misunderstanding—"Oh, I had an awful time with that hackman last night!" "Tell us," "I gave him a little extra change to get himself something to warm up with while he was waiting for the play to end, and he took the money that he saw all the city blocks double. Then he wanted to fight me because he thought he had driven me two miles instead of one."

A GUARANTER. There's one amusing thing, I've noticed about self-made men. And what's that? You get a manufacturer's guarantee with every one of them.

HED HAVE HIS PICK. Miss De Pride—"I wouldn't marry him if he were the last man on earth." Rival Belle—"Indeed, you wouldn't. I'd take him myself then."

NOT IN SIGHT. Percy Agersom—"Aw, say, Miss Slydig, did you mind a man sitting beside you on that train?" Miss Slydig—"Certainly not. But where's the man?"

TRAGEDIES OF THE LONDON FOG.

Queer Things That Happen When the Old Town is Under an Atmosphere of Fog.

A wretched woman, tired of her husband's brutality and the pangs of slow starvation, jumped from London Bridge a night or so ago to end her misery in the Thames, writes a correspondent. Only one person saw her go, for the fog was densely thick, and the suicide vanished over the rail like a gray spectre. There was not even the sound of a splash.

The man who saw the figure go over the rail met a policeman a few yards farther on, and told him, and the policeman blew shrill and long on his whistle as he leaped out over the water, and soon there was a responsive whistle from the thick of the fog. It was from a patrol boat, and soon there was a blurb of light where its searchlight was turned on the river.

"Try the battress; there was no splash," called down the policeman, and the beam of light found a form on a ledge of the stonework twelve feet above the water and twenty feet below the sidewalk of the bridge. The tide was rushing down around the pier and the little boat was pinned against it by its rush. Two of the river policemen held it as steady as possible, and one was hoisted on the shoulders of another and managed to scramble to the ledge where the woman lay, breathing faintly but insensible. To the seeping down from above even the searchlight could not make

DIM SHADOWY FIGURES on the ledge and those on the boat were invisible.

Just as the man who had climbed to where the woman lay was about to drop her into the upturned arms of one below, there was a cry of "Hold her hold her tight," and the next instant the boat was gone and a huge barrel crashed into the pier, grinding its heavy timbers against the stones as it crashed and the tide being off and would have ground the boat and its crew to pulp had not the lookout given the warning cry which was meant for both the man on the ledge and those in the boat.

The large swung around with the rushing water and faded in another instant into the utter darkness, while the woman hung like lead from the arms of the man above, who called huskily for his comrades to "hurry up."

At the hospital she died as they carried her in and the doctors said: "You might as well have let the poor thing lie where she fell till the tide was in, and you could have lifted her off with out risk to yourselves, for she could not possibly have been saved."

That is one of a half a dozen fog tragedies the last few days have seen, although its only connection with the fog are the dramatic incidents surrounding its main feature—a London Bridge suicide. But at the docks there have been some four or five drownings, both of men and women, and in the streets the danger has been great, so there the utmost care was exercised.

The last fog I wrote about was a white fog. This has been a dense yellow pall, streaked with whisks and smudges of brown where a smoke boat unable to scatter for the moment has hung in the air, and been blown out by the wind.

For nearly a day the yellow blanket hung high enough to relieve the streets of danger, and the effect was much the same as if a great fire had been smoldering—as, indeed it had in the city, but with little effect so far as increasing the density. The fog was blazing everywhere at 10 a.m., and all London seemed not ghostly, as I have heard people describe it, but as a city given over to

THE SPIRITS OF GLOOM. The yellow fog are picturesque to a degree when they hang high and I can understand how people come to have a sneaking fondness for them.

Twice, however, I saw it "settle down" and there was a smother that had no touch of anything but oblivion in it. It was at Hyde Park corner first, the "hats" in the crowd were as lively a tangle of mixed up vehicles as I have ever seen, and we pulled up in preference to climbing over it. A private brougham had banged into a growler, wrecking both; a hansom had joined in the smash, and heavy furniture had tumbled into also, and my "was stopped more by the general luridness of the language coming out of the tangle than by any visible warning. The thickness blew away in about a minute, and the wreck was found to be a late one, and as we drove away it was surrounded by a circle of demon-like figures who vanished utterly before the "hats" had gone thirty yards.

To-day it is darker and yellower than ever, and the "mouth of the pit" effect is almost oppressive unless you are in a crowd. From the upper windows of a hotel where I lunched my host and I could just make out the shadowy traffic far below, and the yellow dots of lights faded in and out of the view like fireflies.

One man I met yesterday went racing near by, but the meeting had to be given up on account of the fog, and a football match here in London was played in the presence of 1,200 people who could not see it.

A FELLOW-FEELING. Why do you persist in looking at the moon and sighing? she asked while gently steering their course toward the candy emporium.

Pure sympathy, in an absent-minded way. It's on its last quarter.

AN EXPLANATION. And why, asked the young porker, do you feel so sad whenever you see a hen?

My son, replied the old hog, I cannot help thinking of ham and eggs.

SYMPATHY BEGINS AT HOME. Boarding-house Keeper—How sorry I feel for those poor Klondiker miners this cold weather!

Boarder—Madame, there's no need of going so far to place your sympathy. You seem to have forgotten that I occupy one of your hall rooms.

TO THE MANNER BORN. Sunset Sims, thoughtfully—Bill, when you an' me die an' go ter de good place, do ya s'pose we'll get strange dere?

Wearry Willie—Why, ay, course not. We're de only folks dat'll feel natural. Heaven is a place an' eternal rest, yer know.

FUN AHEAD. Papa, Mr. Whimsy is going to call on you to-morrow afternoon to ask your consent to our marriage.

All right. I'll be delighted to see him. Then the old gentleman dropped all his business cares to put in a couple of hours with the dumb bells and lifting machine.

AN EASY THING. Sunset Sims—Where he we goin' ter sleep when we get to Bridgeport in de peeples station?

Brake O'Day—Well, hardly! We're a-going right fer de best hotel, get de best room in de house, an' be treated like Lords. All we got ter do is ter register from Klondiker.

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HERE AND THERE.

Notes of Interest from all Parts of the World.

The River Thames police force in London, consists of 200 men.

A ton of soot results from the burning of 100 tons of coal.

Snake's liver is said to taste very like good ptarmigan.

Horses succumb to cold quicker than any other animal.

Postage stamps are gummed with a starch made from potatoes.

A single salmon produces something like twenty millions of eggs.

Some insects are in a state of maturity half an hour after birth.

During the most violent gale waves are not more than 45 feet in height.

It is said that the aliens in New York actually outnumber the Americans.

Fully one-third of the female population of France labours on farms.

Only 8 per cent. of Russia's enormous population can read and write.

The deepest mine in the world is a rock-salt bore near Berlin, which descends 4,175 feet.

The first paper mill ever built in England was erected at Dartford in 1588.

There are nearly five thousand miles of navigable water in the United Kingdom.

Between the ticks of a watch a ray of light could move eight times round the globe.

The smallest member of the dog family is that species known as the Mexican lapdog.

The Dead Sea, at its northern end, is only 13 feet deep, but at the southern end it is 1,300 feet.

A balloonist a mile above the earth commands a field of vision ninety-six miles in radius.

The highest point to which man can ascend without health being seriously affected is 16,500 feet.

A Bible written on palm leaves is preserved in the University of Göttingen. It contains 5,376 leaves.

Harbor, the great authority on fish, says that every square mile of the sea is inhabited by 125,000,000 fish.

Within a few years 200 artesian wells have been opened in Queensland yielding 125,000,000 gallons of water a day.

shut, he is safe so far as a strain of the Chinaman is greater than that of any other race on the globe except the Scotch.

A record in British deep-sea diving was created on the Clyde, when Diver Walker descended 186 feet, and was under water for forty minutes.

In the Arctic regions there are 762 kinds of flowers, fifty of which are peculiar to the Arctic regions. They are all white or yellow.

A physician asserts that so long as a cyclist can breathe with his mouth shut, he is safe so far as a strain of the heart is concerned.

The pearl fishing season in Ceylon only lasts twenty-two days, and during that time 11,000,000 oysters are brought to the surface by divers.

The Bay of Fundy in Canada, has the highest tide in the world. It rises to the foot every five minutes, and sometimes attains a height of 70 feet.

Skimmed milk is only 50 per cent. as nutritious as milk fresh from the cow. About 20 pounds of butter to 100 are removed by skimming.

The trade of rat-catching in the basements and sewers of London is a flourishing one. The skins of the captured rodents are sold to glove manufacturers.

It is estimated that to collect one pound of honey from clover 62,000 heads of clover must be deprived of nectar, and 375,000 visits from the bees must be made.

Some one, who has tried it, says that if two or three dandelion leaves are chewed before going to bed they will induce sleep, no matter how nervous or worried one may be.

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborhood Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Flirt Gathered from the Daily Record.

An oysterman of Alexandria, Va., found a gold collar button in the shell of an oyster, according to a local paper.

It is told of two men of Brewer, Me., that one of them ate a bushel of peaches and the other ten pounds of grapes at one sitting.

No whites need apply, is the motto of a Wyandotte county, Kan., photographer, who takes the pictures of negroes only.

One of the stray shots of some careless Maine hunters knocked the pipe from the mouth of a man who was driving with his wife near Blidford.

When a horse fell into a large and deep well at Henderson, N. C., some practical genius attached a hose to a nearby hydrant and, turning on the water, filled up the well and floated the horse to the top, whence rescue was comparatively easy.

A young countryman who had gone to Indianapolis to enjoy himself and had been arrested for intoxication found when he awoke in jail in the morning that some one had stolen his hat and shoes. They were found in cells of other prisoners.

Conscience in women has begun to work in Michigan to the benefit of the cash box. It is reported from Owosso that a woman who worked as a clerk for Osburn & Sons twenty years ago has just returned five cents which she took while in their employ.

It has been determined to raise up an ambidextrous generation in the State of Nuevo Leon, Mexico, and the Government has ordered that the pupils in all the official schools shall be taught to write and perform all manual tasks as well with the left hand as with the right.

At Bellows Falls, Vt., a man who was digging a trench for celery in his cellar was buried by the caving in of the cellar wall and remained under the pile of stones, mortar, and dirt several hours before he was found. Although 74 years old he did not suffer greatly from his experience.

It is said that Mrs. Jess Hoke, who lives on the Hudson river, near Huxtonville, Ky., had not until last month spent a day away from home in twenty-three years, not because she could not, nor because of any eccentricity, but just because she loves her home and wants to be there to do her work.

Greenacres, Ind., it is announced, has instituted a special school with a special teacher. It is not, as might be inferred, a school for the teaching of athletics or gymnastics, but for the more thorough and effective instruction of the incorrigible who are to be sent to it from the other schools.

A man with the habit of talking to himself got very angry at himself in Portland, Me., and while walking on the street, began calling himself all sorts of names half audibly. He let out one of them just as a stranger came up, and the stranger, not knowing his failing, he drove and blackened his eyes to him.

Gullible farmers of Allen county, O., have been hoodwinked by a swindler who went through the country exhibiting an enormous ear of corn, from which he sold choice kernels at choice prices for seed. The ear was made from several smaller ears carefully cut up and ingeniously glued together in the natural form of a big ear.

Stories are going around the West of a new bug which has been dubbed "the mountain-killer" because it is believed to have come down from the mountains to destroy the thousands of heads of cabbage in Indiana. It is said to be black, to have a cross on its back, and to be nearly as large as the potato bug.

Cold weather took all the courage out of two men who escaped from the military prison at Leavenworth, Kan., and they went to the house of a farmer near Ottawa and got him to drive them to that city and deliver them to the authorities, for doing which he got the reward of \$10 that had been offered for the return of each prisoner.

The telephone ear, from which so many telephone operators suffer, is a more dangerous affliction in Kentucky than it is in New York, according to a dispatch from Owensboro, which says that Mrs. Maggie Brandon called at the central office in the afternoon and coaxed an operator for alleged disclosure of her conversation over the wire.

Davis Cullen of Sticklersville, Del., who for nearly ten years has been treated for consumption by the doctors, in a coughing fit the other day brought up a tooth which he swallowed almost ten years ago. It had stuck in his windpipe then. The physician now says that it got down into his lungs and that it is the tooth which has caused what they treated as consumption.

That there is an honest rising superior to business avarice even in the sort of a sportsman from the experience of a Topeka sporting man. He wrote to a cigarette company that he had saved the pictures in 1,200 packages of cigarettes which he had smoked, and asked what prize the company would offer for them. He received an answer saying that the company would give him a coffin if he would smoke as many more.

NEW CANCER CURE. Dr. Hase, a noted Prussian dermatologist, announces a new treatment and cure of cancer. In Virchow's Archives of Medicine he reports that he injects alcohol about the cancerous growth. His experience he thinks, encourages him to assume that his experiments are fair to promise perfect cure and escape from reappearance of the dread disease.

LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS.

See Robinson & Hamilton for wall paper.

Con. Ed. Jackson, of Brandon, was to speak this week.

Wall paper regardless of cost. Dropping this time. Robinson & Hamilton.

Dr. P. F. Sze, Dentist, will be in office Jaw February 28th to March 1825.

An Ottawa despatch of Feb. 21st says that Major Walsh has reached Dawson City.

Mr. Ross, Territorial Minister of Public Works, returned to Regina on Edmonton last Friday.

The Royal Templars will hold a conundrum "social in Russell Hall on Tuesday, March 8th, 1897.

Messrs. Bole and Bell, of the Winnipeg Board of Trade, are in the east promoting the interests of the Edmonton route.

Mrs. Adam Hobkirk returned to Medicine Hat Monday evening after a week's visit with her sister, Mrs. D. I. Smallwood.

On Tuesday, March 1st, a new class will be admitted to the primary room in the public schools. No more will be admitted till May 1st.

The returns for the first seven months of the present fiscal year show an increase in the total trade of Canada of nearly \$32,000,000.

Mr. A. C. Patterson, of Portal, exhibited three of his celebrated pointers at the Western Canadian Kennel Club's bench show at Winnipeg last week.

The admission fee to the annual entertainment of Caron L.O.L. in their hall on Friday, March 4th, will be 50c. instead of 25c. as stated in THE TIMES last week.

Lieut. Governor Mackintosh passed through last Friday en route to Ottawa and England. He was joined at Regina by his daughter, Mrs. Castel Jahn, who will accompany him to the old country.

The Presbyterian Home Mission Board have decided to send two missionaries to the Klondyke. Rev. J. C. Pringle, of St. Paul, has accepted an offer to go and will probably leave about the end of March.

Wm. Lipsey was charged by Chas. Stevenson before W. C. Saunders and H. Dorrell, J.P.'s, with stealing a vest from his room in McWilliams' boarding house. After hearing the evidence the magistrates ordered Lipsey to restore the vest and pay the costs.

By the terms of the will of Miss Frances E. Willard, late president of the W.C.T.U., her estate will pass into the Temple Fund, after the life interests of her secretary, Miss Anna Gordon, and her sister in law, Mrs. Mary E. Willard, have expired.

New York capitalists will build a railroad this season from Edmonton northwest to the Peace River country, and the Grand Forks mining party will be able to come home this fall on "the kecks," if they have the gold to pay the fare.—Grand Forks Herald.

The concert in Russell Hall last night, in spite of disappointments, was a very pleasant entertainment. It was foreign missionary in its spirit throughout, and the children were well trained for their every part. Mrs. Bogue with Arthur in the duet were much appreciated. The church extend their thanks to all friends for their presence. Mr. Fraser, of Regina, was expected to be present; but owing to a previous engagement he was unable to attend.

A brutal murder was committed at the Crow's Nest Pass, in a whiskey dive run by a man by the name of Fred Carson, who had been loafing about Macleod last summer. Carson told the man that it was his turn to treat. He did so, but objected to paying the price asked. Carson told him to get out and followed up his suggestion by hitting him on the head with a club. The man died four hours afterwards, and Carson made his escape on horseback.

Mike Sullivan, an old timer of this district, arrived from the British Columbia mining camps last week to spend a few days renewing old acquaintances. He left again on Tuesday with the intention of going to the Klondyke. He will be joined by Mr. Ed. White, a former Moose Jawite, who is at present engaged on the Crow's Nest Pass railway in charge of a grading outfit belonging to Mr. Sullivan. When he left Bosland two weeks ago, Mr. Andy Daly was very low with arsyphus, and the doctors did not expect him to live. An far as he knew all the other Moose Jawites were "still in the flesh" and holding their own. Mr. Sullivan has travelled considerably since leaving Moose Jaw, but did not find a more prosperous mining community in Canada or the United States than Moose Jaw. After visiting Klondyke he will likely come back and settle on his old homestead next fall.

Selling out wall paper. Robinson & Hamilton.

Con. Art. Holdsworth, of Brandon, arrived in town on Monday evening.

Rev. W. E. Brown, of Regina, visited the Pense settlement on Sunday last.

Ensign Branigan, of Regina, will lead the meetings in the Army Hall on Wednesday and Thursday nights.

Commissioner Herchmer, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Randall, and her husband, Mr. R. Randall, passed through last week en route to Edmonton.

Mrs. Geo. Barber returned home on Monday evening from the R. T. of T. Grand Council meeting, having spent a week with friends in Eastern Assiniboia.

Mr. W. N. Mitchell, returned this week from the R. T. of T. Grand Council meeting at Grenfell, after visiting the different towns in Eastern Assiniboia.

Mr. Dick Johnson, the well-known cattle buyer for Gordon & Ironside, has sold his butcher business at Qu'Appelle to D. Brown, late foreman of the Edgeley Farm.

Mr. Jos. Martin, ex-M.P. for Winnipeg, passed through Moose Jaw on Tuesday en route east from Vancouver. It is rumored that North-West Liberals are advocating the appointment of Mr. Martin to be Lieut.-Governor of the Territories.

Rev. Mr. Wallace of the Pense mission field, will occupy the pulpit in the Presbyterian church on Sunday next, the pastor, Rev. J. C. Cameron, going to Pense, and thence to the Presbyterian meeting at Whitewood on Wednesday, March 2nd.

Rev. R. E. Knowles, of Ottawa, who was a missionary in charge of the Buffalo Lake field, has been given a call by the congregation of Knox church, Galt, one of the oldest churches in Ontario. It is thought that he will accept. The pastorate was left vacant by the resignation of Dr. Jackson, who had been pastor for many years.

Conductor Fred Garnham returned on Sunday from the conference with the western railway Superintendents at Winnipeg, the purpose of which was to revise the wages schedule and rules governing the employees. The result of the meeting proved to be very satisfactory, and amendments were made in the interests of the employees. Con. Art. Holdsworth was the other representative from this division.

Principal A. M. Fenwick returned home yesterday evening from a visit to friends at Kingston, Ont., having spent a very pleasant and profitable holiday. While in the east he visited the leading educational institutions of Chicago, and although they are more advanced in some respects, Mr. Fenwick is, considering our conditions, proud of the North-West educational system, as it is based on the right principles and has in it the right spirit.

At the annual meeting of the Presbyterian congregation held on Friday evening last the following were elected managers: Messrs. Hugh Ferguson, J. J. McLean, D. McLean, Jno. Thompson, A. M. Fenwick, W. C. Goudie and Thos. Miller. Mr. Alex. McLean was appointed envelope secretary, succeeding Mr. Alex. Matheson, who resigned. A special meeting of the congregation was held on Thursday last when matters pertaining to the welfare of the congregation were discussed.

J. P. Mitchell, barrister, of Medicine Hat, and formerly a partner of Mr. Wm. Grayson in 1882, died very suddenly at Medicine Hat on Tuesday, Feb. 23rd. Mrs. Mitchell was visiting friends in New Brunswick, but passed through town, accompanied by her sister and a brother of the deceased, on Sunday last week. The funeral took place on Monday, being conducted by the Masonic Lodge, of which the deceased was a member. In reporting the funeral the Times of that place, says: "There is much sympathy felt throughout the community for the widow and the little daughter, and also for the other relatives of the deceased. In life the late Mr. Mitchell was a good fellow, a shrewd business man and a public spirited citizen. He was the owner of considerable property around town and also had a ranch and two or three hundred head of cattle in the neighborhood, and also carried considerable insurance on his life."

Awarded Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S

CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 Years the Standard.

Broken lot wall paper at half price, Robinson & Hamilton.

A ten year old girl was burned to death in a Canmore fire on Tuesday night.

Miss Hyland returned home to Broadview last week after visiting her brother, Engineer Jos. Hyland.

Engineer Chas. Findland, who is now turned at the Swift Current round house, stopped over here for a few days this week, returning from a trip to Winnipeg.

The C.P.R. are making improvements on the Wharf wharf in order to accommodate their ocean steamers, and also along the Stikine for river boats.

Rev. T. W. Caniffie, of Maple Creek, was in town this week. He returned home this morning.

Mrs. Jno. Farnis was called to Winnipeg last night by a telegram which announced the serious illness of her brother, Mr. Hall, who is not expected to live.

There will be a free entertainment given in the town hall on Wednesday evening by the Juniors, at the close of which there will be an auction sale of children.

An action for damages has been ordered against the C. P. R. by the widow of Peter Pearson, for the death of her husband who was drowned in a well at Virden.

The Ladies' Guild of St. John's church are making preparations for the holding of a bazaar in the C. P. R. dining hall on Thursday, 17th March. Further particulars will be given.

The wife of J. Shaw, of Pierson, Assn., suicided on Monday, by forcing a darning needle into her heart. She attempted to take her life on two previous occasions, but was caught. Her mind has been unbalanced since last April.

Last week Mr. G. M. Annable returned from the Coast, where he disposed of a carload of work oxen for the Klondyke trade. The experiment proved very satisfactory, and "Mac" leaves again this week with another car load for Edmonton. This goes to show how the opening up of the Klondyke will benefit this part of the country.

The prospects for another busy building season in Moose Jaw are very bright. Besides the new station and other minor C. P. R. improvements, the new business blocks commenced last fall by Messrs. J. J. MacLeod and Wm. Grayson will be completed. Snoddy's Hall is already well under way. Mr. W. N. Mitchell contemplates erecting a handsome residence on High street, and it is said that his example will be followed by others, although no definite contracts have yet been made.

Mr. Ed. Cooke, G. D. of C., returned on Friday last from attending the annual meeting of the Grand L. O. L. held at Indian Head on Thursday and Friday, and reports a very successful meeting. This time he brings back with him the Grand Deputy Master-ship. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:—Grand Master, B. Barber, Wolsley; Grand Deputy Master, E. H. Cooke, Moose Jaw; Grand Junior Deputy Master, J. H. Young, Moosomin; Grand Chaplain, W. McE. Evans, Medicine Hat; Grand Secretary, A. D. Ferguson, Wolsley; Grand Deputy Secretary, W. H. Fleming, Summerberry; Grand Treasurer, Thos. Fleming, Summerberry; Grand Lecturer, W. McManis, Lethbridge; Grand Director of Ceremonies, A. U. Gerry, Indian Head. The next annual meeting will be held at Grenfell on Feb. 23rd, 1899.

The Birthday Party held at the residence of Mrs. Simpson in aid of the Anglican church was a great success in every sense, the number of people present far exceeding the expectations of those interested. The proceeds up to the present amount to over \$41, with returns still being sent by messengers and through the mail by friends in town and country who could not be present owing to the storm, with many of the personal friends (in the different points east and west) of the hostess, and those who so kindly assisted in the arrangements who were sent invitations, yet to be heard from. About the programme nothing need be said in its praise when the names of the Misses Stevenson, Cameron and Simpson as piano soloists, Mrs. Glasford, Messrs. Hylop, Johnston and Smith are mentioned. The latter as a comic singer excels, and will be a great acquisition to the musical circles in town. The various games and good things provided by the ladies of the church seemed to be much appreciated, the last "good night" being said at 3 a.m. The ladies thank all those who so generously responded.

TEACHER WANTED.

Teacher wanted for Summerhill school for term of seven months; duties to commence about April 1st; applicants must hold second or third class certificate. Apply (stating salary) to JAS. CAMPBELL, Moose Jaw, Assn.

TO LET

160 acres, 85 cultivated. Rent or on shares. Very good, also seed and drug barrows for sale. Apply, LAWRENCE KING.

TO REDUCE THE TOWNSITE.

THE C.P.R. TOWNSITE TRUSTEES MAKE APPLICATION.

To Judge Richardson to have Moose Jaw Reduced in Size—The Council Take Steps to Defend the Case—Mayor Bogue and Solicitor Grayson to Represent the Town.

As announced in our last week's report of Council proceedings, a communication was received from the C.P.R. Moose Jaw Townsite Trustees. The communication gave notice that an application had been made to include the outside lots that have already been sold. At the regular meeting no action was taken by the council, but a special meeting was called on Monday evening last to consider the matter. They decided to defend the case, and chose Mayor Bogue and Wm. Grayson, town solicitor, to appear on behalf of the town.

The case came before Justice Richardson on Wednesday, Hamilton & Jones, of Regina, appearing for the Trustees. Owing to the Tibbitt trial being heard the application was allowed to stand.

As presented the case includes two sections and is therefore one mile north and south by two miles east and west. The trustees propose to limit the boundary of the townsite to the outside lots that have been sold. The municipality maintains that this would leave the townsite too small and the boundary irregular, and suggested a new plan which will leave the townsite sufficiently large and in a square block.

MOOSE JAW BUTTER

Brought 18.04 Cents per Pound—The Patrons Receive the Balance Due Them.

Yesterday the cheques for the balance due the patrons of the Moose Jaw creamery for the butter manufactured at their factory during 1897, arrived from Ottawa, and we feel certain, considering the condition of the market last year, the result will be very satisfactory. The average price realized was 18.04 cents per pound. After deducting 4 cents for making, there is left a net value of 14.04 cents. The patrons were advanced 10 cents per pound each month during the summer leaving a balance due them of 4 cts. per lb. This is an increase of one cent over last year. The cheques have been distributed by the manager, Mr. Moorhouse. In some cases they amount to over \$100.00 while the average is about \$75. A detailed statement of the sales, etc., is being printed and will be distributed as soon as possible.

War to the Knife.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has thrown down the gauntlet to the American transcontinental lines, and the greatest passenger rate war on business to the Pacific coast points ever known is in full swing. One can buy a ticket from Montreal to Vancouver or other points on the Pacific coast for \$40 first class or \$30 second class, whereas it cost \$70 first and \$60 second class before. The rates from other parts of Canada and points in New England States are in proportion. Of course, the line who live at non-competitive points must pay the old rates.

North-West Dairy Meetings.

The organizing committee of the North-West Dairy men's Association met at Regina on Tuesday, W. Dickson of Indian Head in the chair. There were also present J. H. Ross (Minister of Public Works), G. W. Brown, M.L.A.; W. Watson, of Moose Jaw; Angus Mackay, of Indian Head; and Wm. Traut. It was decided to hold twelve or fourteen meetings in Alberta during March. A delegation will attend each meeting, consisting of E. N. Hopkins, Wm. Watson, Angus Mackay and Wm. Traut. After holding meetings at Longlake and Lumsden on the 2nd and 3rd of March the delegation will leave Regina on the 7th, opening the Alberta campaign the following day.

The Successful Progressing.

Several interesting games have been played in the Moose Jaw bungalow the past week, and the competitions are narrowing down. In the President's competition Wilcox and Bole are in the finals, having defeated Ferguson, Green and G. K. Smith respectively in the semi-finals. The final game between Wilcox and Bole will be played to-night.

Seymour Green has reached the finals in the Vice-President's, but has yet to play the winner of the semi-finals between Waddell and Ferguson.

In the Dewey Mr. Green has reached the third draw, but there are yet several games to play in the second.

The Galt competition is progressing more rapidly. Mr. A. Wilcox is in the finals, having defeated Green, Ferguson and Whitmore. Bannell is in the semi-finals, but has yet to play the winner of Bole vs. McDonald in order to reach the finals.

The 13 point competition is nearing the end. Jno. Waddell has reached the semi-finals, having defeated A. Wilcox, Wm. Berton, Seymour Green and Rick Martin. Alex. McDonald has reached the fourth draw, having defeated G. K. Smith, G. A. Giam and J. W. Wellington. Quite a number have reached the third draw.

The workmen often take his lunch on the same bench where he does his work. The office man turns his desk into a dining table. Neither gets the out of doors exercise he needs, neither takes the proper time for eating. It is small wonder that the digestion of both gets out of order. In such cases Dr. Fernald's Pleasant Pellets come to your assistance by aiding nature in taking care of the food.

The cause of nine-tenths of the sickness of the world is constipation. From this one cause come indigestion; disorders of the stomach, liver and kidneys; biliousness, headache, dizziness, heart trouble, impurity of the blood and the serious complications that follow. To begin with, constipation is a little thing, and a little thing will cure it. The "Pleasant Pellets" are tiny, sugar-coated granules. They will perfectly cure the worst case of constipation and indigestion. If the druggist tells you to use some other pill that pays him greater profit, just think of what will best pay you.

Skin Diseases.

Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Barbers' Itch, Ringworm, and other skin diseases and eruptions, cure it. Dr. Agnew's Ointment cures it. (One application will ally irritation. 25 cents. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills are smallest, cheapest and best 50 cents. Sold by W. W. Bole.

FRANCES WILLARD DEAD.

The Great Leader of the W.C.T.U. and Kindred Societies Dies at New York.

The cause of temperance suffered an irreparable loss by the death of Miss Frances Willard, president of the World's and National Women's Christian Temperance Union, which occurred shortly after midnight, Friday last, at the Hotel Empire, New York. The immediate cause of death was influenza. The services over the remains were held on Sunday. The body was then taken to Miss Willard's home in Evanston, Chicago, where the funeral took place yesterday.

Frances Elizabeth Willard was born in Churchville, N.Y., Sept. 28, 1839. She graduated at the Northwestern Female College, Evanston, Ill., in 1859. She became professor of natural science there in 1862, and principal of the Genesee Wesleyan Seminary in 1866-67. The following two years she spent in foreign travel, giving part of her time to study in Paris, and contributing to periodicals. In 1871-74 she was professor of aesthetics in the Northwestern University, and dean of the Woman's College, where she developed her system of self-government, which has been adopted by other houses of education. Miss Willard left the profession in 1874, to identify herself with the Women's Christian Temperance Union. On the death of her brother, Oliver A. Willard, in 1879, she succeeded him as editor of the Chicago Evening Post. Since 1882 she has been a member of the executive committee of the prohibition party. In 1886 she accepted the leadership of the White Cross movement in her own unions, which obtained through her influence enactments in twelve states for the protection of women.

THE EDMONTON ROUTE.

The North-West Government Pushing Ahead.

The North-West Government is making good progress in connection with the Edmonton route to the Klondyke. It is even now being greatly utilized by people going to the Peace River and the head waters of the Yukon, as many as 150 going north from Edmonton in one day last week. The new route is completed as far as the junction of Swan River with Lesser Slave Lake, and there is no impediment as far as the crossing of the Peace River. We believe it is the intention of the Government to complete the route to the head of Slave Lake before the spring opens. By putting on additional labor it is thought a good passable wagon road can then be got ready for use at an early date. It is also hoped arrangements will be made for the operation of ferries on the Pembina, Athabasca, and Peace Rivers. From present appearances there is every prospect of a boom in this district as soon as the open weather sets in. This makes it all the more desirable that the Government push forward the work of road construction as rapidly as possible.

Death at Wood Mountain.

A telegram from Wood Mountain announces the sudden death, on Friday last, of Robert Thompson, J.P., of that place.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE Town Property.

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honorable Mr. Justice Richardson, and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain registered mortgage made in pursuance of the Land Titles Act, 1894, and amendments thereto, which mortgage was made by the late Wm. Grayson, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Monday March 7th, 1898, at the hour of two o'clock in the afternoon, the lots numbered twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28) in block number ninety-three (93), in the town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories of Canada.

There is erected upon the said lots a two-story brick veneer building.

Terms will be made known at the time of sale.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

WM. GRAYSON,
Vendor Advocate,
Moose Jaw, N.W.T.

Dated at Moose Jaw, 8th of February, 1898.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories. Judicial district of Western Assiniboia, to wit:

By virtue of a writ of execution issued out of the Supreme Court of the North-West Territories, Judicial District of Western Assiniboia, at the suit of W. J. Reid and Company, plaintiffs, and Isabelle M. Chalmers defendant, and to me directed against the lands of Isabelle M. Chalmers, I have seized and taken into execution the following lands, namely:

Lot number seventeen (17), in block number one hundred and twenty-four (124), on half down and one half up the registered plan of the town of Moose Jaw in the North-West Territories of Canada.

Situated on the said lot is one two-story store, first story built of stone and upper story of brick material, and on the rear of lot is one frame stable and carriage house, which I will offer for sale on Saturday, the second day of April, 1898, at my office in the Court House, Moose Jaw, N.W.T., at the hour of twelve o'clock noon. Terms Cash.

Deputy-Sheriff's office, Moose Jaw, Assniboia, December 28th, 1897.

BENJAMIN FLETCHER,
Deputy Sheriff.

Great Clearing SALE

Our great clearing sale will soon be ended and although a very large number have taken advantage of it, there are yet some who have not and to those we will offer very special inducements by quoting a few prices starting with

OVERCOATS.

Men's fine Irish frieze ulsters, all wool tweed lining, regular price \$8 to \$10 now \$6 to \$8. Boys and youths \$5.50 to \$7 now \$4 to \$5. Children's \$4.25 to \$5.50 now \$3.25 to \$4.50. Men's Irish frieze jackets 5 to 6 now 4 to 5. Boys' 4.50 to 6 now 3.50 to 4.75. Youth's and children's 4.50 to 5.50 now 3.50 to 4.50.

SUITINGS.

It would be useless for us to begin quoting prices in suitings. We have men's ranging from 3 to 18; boys and youths from 2.50 to 12 and children's from 1 to 6.50 all of which are now being sold at greatly reduced prices.

JACKETS.

Men's heavy wool smocks, heavy duck lining, reversible, regular price 4.75 now 3.75. Men's wool smocks all wool tweed lining, regular price 3.50 now 2.50.

SHIRTS.

Men's wool shirts regular price 75c. to \$1 now 50c. to 75c.; all wool tweed shirts regular price 1.25 to 1.50 now 1 to 1.25, &c., &c., &c.

FUR GOODS.

Men's Persian lamb scull caps, regular price 6 now 4.50; French otter wedge 6 now 4.50; Baltic seal wedge 5 now 3.50; German mink wedge 3 now 2.25. Children's No. 1 extra grey lamb 4 now 2.75. Goat robes 7.50 now 6. Men's fur coats at greatly reduced prices.

SLIPPERS.

Men's felt boots regular price 4.75 now 2.75. Women's felt slippers regular price 75c., \$1, 1.25 and 1.50 now 50c., 75c., \$1 and 1.25. Misses' and children's from 25c. up. Moccasins, socks, gloves, mitts, rubber goods, &c. at correspondingly low prices.

M. J. MacLEOD. UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized ... \$1,500,000
Capital Paid Up ... 1,480,000
Res ... 325,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

Andrew Thompson, Esq., President.
Hon. E. J. Price, Esq., Vice-Pres.
E. E. Webb, Esq., General Manager.
J. O. Billett, Esq., Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Ont.	Moosomin, N.W.T.
Bonaville, Man.	Moose Jaw, "
Carberry, "	Norwood, Ont.
Carman, "	Norwauk, Man.
Chapman, Ont.	Ottawa, Ont.
Glenboro, "	Quebec, Que.
Greta, "	Quebec, (St. Lewis St.)
Hastings, Ont.	Shelburne, Ont.
Indian Head, N.W.T.	Smith's Falls, Ont.
Lethbridge, "	Souris, Man.
Macleod, "	Toronto, Ont.
Merriville, Ont.	Virden, Man.
Mincedore, Man.	Winkler, Ont.
Montreal, Quebec.	Winnipeg, Ont.
Morden, Man.	Winnipeg, Man.

MOOSE JAW BRANCH.

Deposits received and general banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on saving and special deposits.
Drafts sold, available at all points in Canada, United States and England.

ROBT. S. BARROW, Manager.

Bargains!

This month we are giving bargains in.....

Watches,
Clocks,
Silverware,
Jewelry and
Optical Goods.

REPAIRING.—High grade watches, clocks and jewelry a specialty; also organs.

J. U. MUNNS.

Sole agent for Bell Organs and Pianos.